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1950

Union Calendar No. 19

84th Congress, 1st Session

House Report No. 57

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954



JANUARY 26, 1955

(Original Release Date)

FEBRUARY 16, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Prepared and released by the
Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Union Calendar No. 19

84TH CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT
<i>1st Session</i>				No. 57

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

FEBRUARY 16, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. VELDE of Illinois, from the Committee on Un-American Activities, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[Pursuant to H. Res. 5, 84th Cong.]

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

* * * * *

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

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17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

FOREWORD

This Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the year 1954 is submitted to the House of Representatives in compliance with that section of Public Law 601 (79th Cong.) which provides: "The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House, if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable."

During the year 1954, the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Flint and Lansing, Mich.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Miami, Fla.; as well as numerous hearings in Washington, D. C. By holding hearings in these various cities throughout the country, the committee was able to secure the informed testimony of a great many more witnesses than would have been possible had hearings been held only in Washington, D. C. These on-the-spot hearings also provided another benefit by giving thousands of American citizens their first view of the operations of a committee of their Congress.

The committee is proud to report that in every instance where hearings were conducted throughout the country, the public and the press heartily endorsed the committee's operations. The vital nature of the committee's work and the fairness of the committee proceedings served to dispel a great many erroneous impressions that had been created in many places relative to this committee.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its official function during the 83d Congress, called before it in either public or executive session nearly 600 witnesses. As in previous Congresses, the majority of these witnesses refused to furnish the committee the information they were alleged or known to possess concerning subversive activities; however, a greater number of witnesses than ever before did give the committee testimony concerning their personal involvements in subversive groups. The number of pages of factual testimony received by the committee during the 83d Congress is approximately twice as great as that received by it during any preceding Congress.

In order that these witnesses might be heard and their testimony recorded under oath, it has been necessary for the members of the Committee on Un-American Activities to devote an unprecedented amount of time to their duties with this committee.

Over the past 16 years the House committee, as well as the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, has made numerous recommendations for the enactment of new legislation or the strengthening of existing laws dealing with subversive activities. Over all of this time the members of these committees recognized that legislation dealing with the internal security of our great Nation was woefully inadequate. It was not until 1950 that the Congress realized the necessity

for immediate legislation. In that year, after extensive legislative hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, commenced in 1947, Congress passed the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran-Wood Act). This vital legislation is still, after 4 years, undergoing the tedious but necessary court tests to establish its constitutionality. The committee noted with interest the recent finding of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which decision confirmed the findings of the Subversive Activities Control Board that the Communist Party must register and conform to other provisions of the Internal Security Act.

During 1954 the House of Representatives implemented by legislation a number of past recommendations of the Committee on Un-American Activities. The committee in its annual report for the year 1953 detailed the past recommendations made by this committee and the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. It is worthy of note that at the commencement of 1954 all but 8 of the committee's 47 recommendations had been favorably acted upon by Congress or the executive branch.

Early in 1954 the Attorney General of the United States advised the Congress that certain legislation was considered necessary to strengthen effectively the national security. Four of these recommendations by the Attorney General were embraced within those previously made by the committee. These were for capital punishment in instances of espionage committed in time of peace; immunity for certain witnesses appearing before duly authorized Federal bodies; for the admissibility of evidence secured by wiretapping or technical devices; and for legislation to break Communist control over certain labor unions. The Congress in 1954 passed and the President signed into law three of these recommendations originally proposed by this committee and subsequently requested by the Attorney General. A law permitting the use of evidence secured by technical devices in cases involving espionage and matters relating to internal security passed the House but did not obtain approval in the Senate.

On the basis of hearings and investigations, the committee during 1954 issued several reports to the Congress and the American people. The first of these reports was "Colonization of America's Basic Industries by the Communist Party of the U. S. A." This report reflects the committee's findings on the Communist Party's endeavors to secure a foothold in the vital basic industries of this country. The committee points out in this report that the Communist Party had directed its intellectuals and white-collar workers to leave employment in their own chosen fields and to obtain positions in industries vital to defense, such as steel, electricity, and the maritime. In many cases, persons were required to leave their homes and travel to distant cities in order to carry out this Communist directive. The committee issued this report to warn and alert the Congress and the industries involved regarding these efforts by the Communist Party in the United States.

The committee also released for the information of the Congress and the American public a booklet on the background and work of the committee entitled, "This Is Your House Committee on Un-American Activities." The booklet contained 116 questions and answers relative to the work of the committee, together with considerable statistical data on matters pertaining to the various aspects of the committee and

its functions. An effort was made to provide answers to the many questions that Members of Congress and the committee have been asked regarding the committee. Due to the heavy demand for the booklet, the limited supply was almost immediately exhausted.

In the annual report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the year 1953, it was noted that the committee was engaged in a continuing study and investigation of the activities of groups which, while posing as super-patriotic defenders of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," were in reality neofascist or "hate" groups. Recognizing the threat posed by the activities of racist hatemongers, the committee instructed the staff to prepare a preliminary report on this subject. After a comprehensive study by the committee staff, the members approved the release of a "Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups." The report by no means exposes all of the facets of this problem, but rather deals with two glaring examples, one a neofascist and the other a "hate" group. The committee found that the National Renaissance Party was an open and avowed fascist group and the Department of Justice was requested to ascertain whether prosecution of its leaders under the provisions of the Smith Act was possible.

One of the most frequent of the many false claims made by the Communist Party is that it has had appreciable success in its efforts to recruit members from among American Negroes. In order to establish the falsity of these claims the committee prepared and released a report entitled, "The American Negro in the Communist Party." This report reflects the testimony of witnesses eminently qualified to furnish information relative to the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate and gain control over American citizens of the Negro race. The committee found great satisfaction in being able to report that the Communist Party has had but infinitesimal success in its recruitment efforts among the 15 million American Negroes.

The committee also reported the details of an exhaustive investigation and hearings relating to a publication, which while posing as a legitimate trade-union journal, is in reality nothing more than a mouthpiece for Communist propaganda. The "Report on the March of Labor" clearly establishes the Communist "front" character of that publication.

In addition to the hearings and reports of the committee during 1954, there has been continued the singularly valuable service provided to Members of Congress, congressional committees, and duly authorized agencies of the Federal Government by the committee's files and reference service. With the ever-increased interest aroused by the expanded knowledge of subversive activities, there has been a proportionate increase in requests for information from the committee.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS CITIES AND STATES

ALBANY, N. Y.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities commenced hearings in Albany, N. Y., in July 1953, which dealt principally with the strong efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate the important area of Albany, N. Y., and the New York State government.

On April 7 through April 9, 1954, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities resumed hearings in Albany, dealing principally with Communist infiltration of vital defense industries and education within the capital area and throughout the State of New York and adjacent States.

The committee was furnished valuable testimony by John Patrick Charles, John Edward Marqusee, Emmanuel Ross Richardson, Joseph Klein, and Jack Davis, all of whom testified concerning not only Communist activities in the Albany area, but also throughout New York State and bordering States. Both Mr. Charles and Mr. Richardson, until 1950 and 1953, respectively, were undercover agents in the Communist Party for the FBI. Some 14 other persons identified as having been members of the Communist Party appeared before the committee and refused to answer committee questions, claiming the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. Leo Jandreau, former business agent for United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 301, General Electric Workers, Schenectady, N. Y., who at the time of his testimony was business agent for IUE-CIO, Local 301, testified that he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Bernhard Deutch was identified as having been a member of a graduate group of the Communist Party while attending a prominent university in upper New York State (Cornell). Mr. Deutch was subpoenaed before the committee in Washington, D. C., on April 12, 1954, and questioned concerning his knowledge relative to his Communist Party membership and associations. He testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party until about the summer of 1953. However, he also stated "To a great extent, it is only fair to say, I am a Marxist today—I don't want to deny that." Aside from mentioning his own Communist Party membership, he refused to give the committee the benefit of his knowledge and information concerning his Communist Party activities and associations.

Thereafter, on May 11, 1954, after unanimous vote by the committee itself, the House of Representatives, by vote of 346 to 0, cited Bernard Deutch for contempt of Congress.

THE BALTIMORE AREA

During July 1953, a subcommittee holding hearings in New York City received testimony from Mr. Leonard Patterson, a former member of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

In this testimony Mr. Patterson related that during 1935, while he was an organizer for the Young Communist League in Baltimore, two young ministers had visited the Communist Party headquarters in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Patterson was unable to recall the names of these young men but did recall that they informed him that they were graduates of Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and that they had but recently arrived in Baltimore to take up ministerial assignments, and that the purpose of their visit to Communist Party headquarters was to ascertain whether the Communist Party had need of their services in that city. Acting upon the basis of this testimony the Committee on Un-American Activities directed that an investigation be conducted to ascertain the facts relating to this situation. As a result of this investigation, the committee received the testimony of Mr. Earl Reno. Mr. Reno advised that he was a past

member of the Communist Party and that during the period of 1935 he was an organizer for the Communist Party in Baltimore, Md. He recounted that frequently during this period he used the assumed Communist Party name of Earl Dixon. He also recalled that two young theological graduates had come to Communist Party headquarters and offered their services to the Communist Party. It was his recollection that they had both stated that they had previously participated in Communist Party work in New York City. Reno stated that he had discouraged either of them from taking out actual membership in the Communist Party but accepted their assistance in helping such Communist Party fronts as the Ethiopian Defense Committee and the American League Against War and Fascism. He recalled that he had often used them to make speeches in different street-corner gatherings in Baltimore.

In the course of the investigation the committee heard the testimony of Rev. Joseph Nowak, at which time he admitted that he was one of the two ministers referred to by Patterson and Reno. He admitted going to the Communist Party headquarters on several occasions and assisting Mr. Patterson in the development of the Ethiopian Defense Committee and the American League Against War and Fascism, and that he had become an official of the latter organization.

Reverend Nowak identified Rev. John Hutchison as the other minister who accompanied him to the Communist Party headquarters in August 1935. Reverend Nowak testified that while he followed the Communist Party line and worked closely with the Communist Party during the period he was in Baltimore, Md., he had not actually become a member of the Communist Party until May 1946 in Chicago, Ill.

On March 18, 1954, Rev. John Hutchison testified before the committee and emphatically denied accompanying the Reverend Nowak to the office of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Md., in August of 1935. He denied ever having visited the office of the Communist Party and denied ever having known Mr. Leonard Patterson or Mr. Earl Reno, either by that name or the name of Earl Dixon. As a result of the obvious discrepancy in the testimony of these individuals the committee referred all of the testimony relating to this situation to the Department of Justice for its consideration as to perjury.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA (SAN DIEGO)

Over the past few years the Committee on Un-American Activities has held hearings relating to Communist activities in the State of California, particularly centering in the areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco. During 1954 a subcommittee held hearings relating to Communist activities in the San Diego, Calif., area.

The committee added to its wealth of sworn testimony, which will assist it in its legislative functions, a considerable volume of information furnished by many witnesses who related their experiences as past Communist Party members in San Diego.

One of the most significant developments of the hearings held in San Diego rests in the fact that as a result of the hearings which were televised, several persons viewing the importance and fairness of the subcommittee operations voluntarily approached the committee in order that they might furnish information concerning their own Communist Party activities and the knowledge they had thereby acquired.

The following persons gave testimony of great value to the work of the committee in its investigation of Communist activities in the State of California:

Ackerstein, Lynn	Sept. 17, 1954.
Adams, George Richard Earl	Sept. 17, 1954.
Bayne, Carol	Apr. 21, 1954.
Berman, Mildred	Apr. 20, 1954.
Berman, Philip	Apr. 19, 1954.
Dunkel, John	Apr. 23, 1954.
Gatewood, Ernestine	Apr. 22, 1954.
Gatlin, Gladys	Apr. 21, 1954.
Haddock, Benjamin Holmes	Feb. 1, 1954.
Hagan, Oliver "Red"	Apr. 20, 1954.
Hamlin, Lloyd	Apr. 21 and 22, 1954.
Hancock, Stanley B.	Feb. 24 and Mar. 1, 1954.
Lang, John	Apr. 20, 1954.
Ravetch, Irving	Apr. 23, 1954.
Raymond, Judith	Sept. 11, 1953 (released in 1954).
Smith, Tony	Apr. 21, 1954.
Sumner, Merton D.	Apr. 12, 1954.
Sykes, Artie	Apr. 22, 1954.
Taylor, Daniel Pomeroy	Apr. 19, 1954.
Wereb, Stephen	Apr. 20, 1954.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In March 1954, a subcommittee held hearings in Chicago, Ill. In part these hearings were a result of the continued investigation of Communist Party activities in the Chicago area which had been commenced by the committee in 1952.

The subcommittee received testimony in elaboration and corroboration of previous testimony relative to the Communist control of the Farm Equipment Workers of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (FE-UE). This testimony was furnished the committee by Mr. Walter W. Rumsey. In the course of this testimony Mr. Rumsey identified as a Communist, John T. Watkins, who has served as an official of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers before and after its expulsion from the CIO. The Committee investigators endeavored to locate Mr. Watkins as well as Abe Feinglass, another union official who had been identified as a member of the Communist Party. These efforts were unsuccessful and Mr. Watkins and Mr. Feinglass were heard later in Washington, D. C. In view of Mr. Watkins' denial of Communist Party membership and his refusal to answer questions concerning individuals known to him as being members of the Communist Party, the committee voted to refer all testimony relating to this matter to the Department of Justice for possible perjury prosecution and the Congress subsequently approved the committee's recommendation that Mr. Watkins be cited for contempt of Congress.

Also during the course of hearings held in Chicago, valuable testimony was received from Sheldon O. Collen, who recounted his experiences in the Communist Party while a student at Carleton College, Minnesota, and at the Law School, University of Chicago.

The committee received testimony concerning the Communist Party's early infiltration in farmers organizations and Communist Party front activities from Mrs. Helen Wood Birnie.

This subcommittee also had as a witness before it Mr. Vernon Todd Riley.

Vernon Todd Riley was an employee of the Federal Government from 1942 to 1954. In December 1948, Riley was afforded his first hearing before an agency loyalty hearing board. Transcripts of these and subsequent hearings afforded Riley were turned over to the committee by Riley himself. The investigation which provided the basis for Riley's hearings was conducted by the FBI under the provisions of an Executive order.

The transcripts furnished the committee by Riley reflected that the major charges against him in 1948 were that:

(1) A reliable and confidential informant for the FBI reported that in 1941, 1942, and 1943, while in Spokane, Wash., Riley was a member of the Communist Party;

(2) Confidential informants also reported that Riley had attended numerous Communist Party meetings while in Spokane;

(3) Also, while in Spokane, he was an officer in a Communist Party group;

(4) In 1943, when Riley moved to Washington, D. C., a Communist Party transfer card was made out in his name, transferring him from a Communist Party group in Spokane, Wash., to one in Rockville, Md. A photostatic copy of this transfer card was obtained and made a part of Riley's record.

In this and other loyalty board hearings, which were held in 1948, 1951, 1953, and 1954, Riley denied all these allegations, although he admitted that he was a member of a "study group" while in Spokane. Likewise, at all the hearings, he was cleared and retained in the employ of the Federal Government.

The committee became interested in the Riley case in December 1953. On January 27, 1954, Riley's employment with the Federal Government was terminated, effective February 1, 1954. On March 15, 1954, Riley appeared before the committee in Chicago, Ill., at which time he again denied Communist Party membership and the other allegations. The committee was able to obtain another witness for the Chicago hearing who admitted having been a member of the Communist Party in Spokane and having also been in the same Communist Party group with Riley. The fact that Riley was an active member of the Communist Party in Spokane was later substantiated by the testimony of Barbara Hartle, a long-time Communist Party functionary in the Northwest area. Mrs. Hartle appeared before the committee in June 1954 in Seattle and furnished information regarding Riley, plus invaluable information concerning Communist Party activities in general in the Northwest area.

The following witnesses added to the knowledge of Communist activities in the Chicago area by their testimony:

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Birnie, Mrs. Helen Wood.....	Mar. 16, 1954.
Collen, Sheldon O.....	Do.
Hanson, Mrs. Lois Janet.....	Mar. 15, 1954.
Rumsey, Walter W.....	Mar. 16, 1954.

DAYTON, OHIO, AREA

Continuing the committee's investigation of Communist infiltration in basic industries throughout the United States, hearings were held in Dayton, Ohio, September 13, 14, and 15 of this year. The committee was fortunate in having the testimony of one Arthur Paul

Strunk, who had for more than 7 years served as financial secretary for the Dayton Communist Party while acting as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Strunk was not only able to give the committee a complete picture of the activities of the Communist Party in the Dayton area since 1945, but was also able to document and completely expose the part played by the Communist Party in the Univis Lens strike in 1948.

Mr. Strunk testified as follows concerning the control exercised by the Communist Party in connection with this strike:

MR. STRUNK. As far as I recall, the Univis Lens strike started the beginning of May. In the middle of June, the UE International sent several fellows into Dayton to help in the strategy of this strike.

MR. TAVENNER. Excuse me. Who sent them in?

MR. STRUNK. The international.

MR. TAVENNER. Yes.

MR. STRUNK. Should I mention the members which were present and worked during the Univis Lens strike?

MR. TAVENNER. Just describe the whole thing in any way that it occurs to you.

MR. STRUNK. Active during the Univis Lens strike was Kirkendall, Garfield, Hirschberg, Payne, Mitchell, Pearl Hupman, Melvin Hupman, Bebe Ober, Lohman, Louis Kaplan, Lem Markland, Andy Caulder, secretary, 768; Julie Jacobs, Irene Jacobs, Paul Dunman, Joe Brandt, Martin Chancey, Robert Harrison, Richard Kent. These people were all on my list, Communist Party membership list, for the purpose of collecting dues from them.

MR. TAVENNER. I see. The people whose names you have given now are those that members of the committee requested that you prepare?

MR. STRUNK. Those people were all very active during the Univis Lens strike. During the strike the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, sent in Joe Brandt and Martin Chancey. Once or twice a week they contacted me—

MR. TAVENNER. Who contacted you once or twice a week?

MR. STRUNK. Those two men sent in from the Communist State office in Cleveland.

MR. TAVENNER. Yes.

MR. STRUNK. Which were Joe Brandt and Martin Chancey.

MR. TAVENNER. Yes.

MR. STRUNK. Joe Brandt was the labor relations secretary for the Communist Party for the State of Ohio. Once or twice a week, either Joe Brandt or Martin Chancey came in. I was a trusted person, contacted me, and I had to pull strings and get contact with other union officials like Garfield and Hirschberg. The same met secretly in my home, or in cars, and discussed strategy of the Univis Lens strike.

MR. TAVENNER. In other words, the two individuals you mentioned, Hirschberg and Hashmall, were serving—

MR. STRUNK. Martin Chancey.

MR. TAVENNER. Who were the two people working on th's staff, strategy staff, who were being contacted by Brandt and Martin Chancey?

MR. STRUNK. Arthur Garfield and Hirschberg.

MR. TAVENNER. In other words, those—

MR. STRUNK. And Louis Kaplan.

MR. TAVENNER. They were receiving their directions from Communist Party headquarters in Cleveland. Is that what you mean to say?

MR. STRUNK. Right, direct. Another person that had a lot of influence, Lou Secundy, who was the full paid organizer for the Dayton Communist Party, for the Dayton section. He was sitting in a lot of times in meetings when Joe Brandt or Martin Chancey contacted Garfield and Hirschberg.

MR. TAVENNER. You say when Martin Chancey and Joe Brandt wanted to get in touch with Garfield and Hirschberg—

MR. STRUNK. He called on me to make arrangements for the meeting, that is right.

MR. TAVENNER. How often do you think that occurred?

MR. STRUNK. At least once a week, sometimes twice a week, during the strike when the international sent the staff in, after June 15, 1948.

MR. TAVENNER. On up until the 1st of August?

MR. STRUNK. The end of the strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. The end of the strike?

Mr. STRUNK. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And some of of those secret meetings were held in your home?

Mr. STRUNK. That is right.

In connection with the role of the Communist Party in the Univis Lens strike, your committee was again fortunate in having the testimony of one Leothar Wornstaff, one of the few non-Communist members of the strike strategy of the UE during this strike. Mr. Wornstaff testified concerning the strike as follows:

Mr. WORNSTAFF. Well, I do know that we used to hold these strategy meetings in the evenings. Sometimes we would get out of these meetings as late as midnight or 1 o'clock in the morning, at which time I would take Mr. Kaplan home. He then lived out on Fairview Avenue. I would pick him up at 5 o'clock in the morning to go to the picket line. He would tell me on the way to the picket line that all of the strategy that was planned last evening is called off. So I would question him about who called off the particular strategy that we had set up the night before. He said, "Well, we had a meeting at so-and-so time this morning." I asked him where. He said at somebody's restaurant or some other place about the city. I asked him who was there in attendance, and he was always very evasive about his answers. I could never pin him down as to who was changing the strategy that had been set down the night before.

Mr. SCHERER. That strategy was changed from the time they left you off at your home around midnight—

Mr. WORNSTAFF. I left him off around midnight until 1 o'clock and the strategy was changed from that time until 5 o'clock in the morning, at which time we went to the picket line.

Mr. WALTER. There was actually a change in the strategy?

Mr. WORNSTAFF. Yes; very much so.

Mr. SCHERER. How often did that happen?

Mr. WORNSTAFF. That happened on 3 or 4 different occasions.

Mr. CLARDY. Did he then outline to you what the new strategy was to be?

Mr. WORNSTAFF. No; he didn't.

Mr. CLARDY. Merely junked what you had agreed on the night before?

Mr. WORNSTAFF. That is correct.

During hearings of your committee held in Seattle, Wash., an affirmative vote was taken concerning the subpoenaing of former Congressman Hugh DeLacy at the earliest practicable time. Mr. DeLacy was identified by Mrs. Barbara Hartle during the Seattle hearings. The investigation in the Ohio area developed the fact that Mr. DeLacy was then a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and had for several years served as president of the Progressive Party for that State. Mr. DeLacy relied upon the fifth amendment when questioned by the committee concerning his present or past affiliation with the Communist Party.

A sample of his answers is quoted for your information:

Mr. DELACY. Then, Mr. Chairman, under the existing laws which Congress has passed and the President signed, and which make the position of this party to which she belonged quite dubious, and under the first amendment to the Constitution, which gives us all the right to free speech, to freedom of assembly peaceably, to petition for address of grievances, and under the fifth amendment, which gives us the right to not to testify against ourselves, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, I must respectfully decline to answer the question.

Mr. SCHERER. You have, I suppose, properly invoked the fifth amendment, but not the first amendment. Will you proceed to the next question?

Mr. WALTER. Just at this point it might be interesting for me to call your attention to the fifth amendment. This is a pamphlet issued by the UE, Radio and Machine Workers of America, UE, 11 East 51st Street. Here is the way they quote the fifth amendment:

"Nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself—"

and so on. You will note here that this prohibition against compulsion is in a criminal case. This not only is not a criminal case, but it is not a criminal case at all. Certainly admitting knowing this woman could in no wise involve you in a criminal case, even under the new laws which I assisted as a member of the Judicial Committee in drafting, it certainly seems to me, Dr. DeLacy, that your objection as far as the fifth amendment is concerned is not well taken. Of course, it is up to you.

Mr. DeLACY. I think, Mr. Chairman, in view of what I have stated, I should persist in my position.

Mr. WALTER. You feel that to answer this question as to whether or not you know this Barbara Hartle would subject you to prosecution in a criminal case?

Mr. DeLACY. I appreciate your kind intent, Mr. Walter. As to why I might invoke the privilege—

Mr. WALTER. That is, of course, up to you. That is your business.

The committee has become increasingly aware of the ability of former members of the Communist Party to transfer their domicile more or less at will in an attempt to escape investigation and/or directly testifying before the committee.

Such is the case of one Lillian Brill Clott, an employee of the Hungarian People's Republic while in Washington, D. C., who was able to obtain employment in Columbus, Ohio, with a public relations firm, after being identified as a former member of the Communist Party by Mary Stalcup Markward. Her refusal to answer any and all questions relating to present or past membership in the Communist Party identified her with the several hundred others who have appeared before the committee in the past year and answered similarly:

Mrs. Clott. I continued to work on a part-time basis in the office of the International Union, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America. I ceased there, to my best recollection, in the early spring. I think it was March. Then in April and May, for about 2 months, I worked for the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia as an office worker. Then I left that and around the end of June I went to work for the Hungarian Legation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Hungarian Legation?

Mrs. Clott. I remained at the Hungarian Legation through 1949 until around the end of August, I think it was about the 31st of August. Then in September, I went to work for the, on a part-time basis, for the Washington Cooperative Book Shop.

Mr. SCHERER. What bookshop is that?

Mrs. Clott. The Washington Cooperative Book Shop.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your work there?

Mrs. Clott. Well, there I sold books, typed any letters that were necessary to be typewritten.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have anything to do with the maintenance of the record of membership of that organization?

Mrs. Clott. No; I didn't have anything to do with that.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what year was that?

Mrs. Clott. That I went to work for them?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mrs. Clott. I just stated it was, I think, around September of 1949. That was my best recollection.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were aware at that time that it had been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization; were you not?

Mrs. Clott. Yes; I was aware of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. That made no difference to you?

Mrs. Clott. I never did accept the right of the Attorney General to tell people what organizations they can or cannot belong to, and I still don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you also belong to the Communist Party in Washington at that time?

Mrs. Clott. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first amendment and the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you were working in various capacities in Chicago—let's confine it to district 7 of the UE.

Mrs. CLOTT. I decline to answer that question on the first and fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. While in Washington, did you become acquainted with Mary Stalcup Markward?

Mrs. CLOTT. It has been well known in the papers that Mrs. Markward, according to what I read, is a professional paid informer and under the circumstances I must invoke the first amendment and the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. By refusing to answer whether you were acquainted with her or not?

Mrs. CLOTT. By refusing to answer that question.

Mr. SCHERER. Markward, for the record, was an undercover agent for the FBI for a number of years in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. CLOTT. I think it could be noted for the record, too, from what I read in the papers that Mrs. Markward——

Mr. SCHERER. If the witness please——

Mrs. CLOTT. Lied.

Mr. SCHERER. There is no question before you.

Mrs. CLOTT. She has never been prosecuted for perjury. She said she worked——

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, I have instructed you not to answer.

Mrs. CLOTT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. There is no question before you. You refused to answer the question.

Mrs. CLOTT. I merely felt if you inserted some knowledge of her I could also insert some knowledge of her.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, you heard the chairman's instructions.

Mrs. CLOTT. I was merely explaining. I will be quiet.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member at any time while in Washington of the Community Club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. CLOTT. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first amendment and the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. According to the testimony of Mrs. Markward, you were dropped from the Communist Party rolls at the time that you were an employee in the Legation that you spoke of. I believe you said it was the Hungarian Legation. Will you tell the committee about that?

Mrs. CLOTT. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

During your committee's hearings in Dayton, Ohio, several witnesses connected with various institutions of higher learning in the United States were subpoenaed. It was regretted that both Mr. Lee Lorch of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Robert M. Metcalf, of Antioch College, refused to cooperate with the committee and give us the benefit of their knowledge concerning the operations of the Communist Party.

Mr. Lorch testified that he was a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in 1946, and that prior to that had been employed by the same committee at Langley Field, Va.

Mr. Lorch in later testimony, refused on grounds of the first and fifth amendments, excluding the section relating to self-incrimination, to answer all questions relating to alleged membership in the Communist Party during this and subsequent periods, up until his employment at Fisk University in 1952.

Mr. Metcalf readily admitted his participation in a Communist group at Antioch College, in the fall of 1945, and the spring of the following year. However, he refused to give your committee the identity of any of the individuals with whom he met during these periods.

At the closing of all hearings of your committee, the chairman of the committee or subcommittee makes available an opportunity for any person named during the committee hearings to deny or explain any of the testimony taken during that or previous hearings. Such

an invitation was extended by Congressman Scherer at the close of the Dayton hearings. No one came forward and the hearings were officially concluded.

However, immediately following the conclusion of the hearings, one Dwight Williamson, mentioned in previous testimony of Arthur Strunk as having been a member of the Communist Party, came forward to explain his membership. Mr. Scherer reopened the hearing and Mr. Williamson testified as follows:

MR. TAVENNER. Mr. Williamson, you were identified during the course of the testimony here as having been a member of the Communist Party, and we understood that you desired to appear before the committee and state what the facts are relating to your former Communist Party membership.

MR. WILLIAMSON. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. So I want to give you the opportunity now to either deny, confirm it, or make such explanation as might be consistent with the facts.

MR. WILLIAMSON. That is right. I was in for two periods, the period from approximately 1938 or 1939 until 1942; again from 1950, late in the year—possibly Thanksgiving time, maybe Christmas time; I know it was late in the fall of 1950—until early spring 1953.

MR. TAVENNER. You have been a member then, as late as the spring of 1953?

MR. WILLIAMSON. Well, it is a little hard to explain how I left. It was a gradual drifting away. The next contact I had, I know it was in the spring of 1953, the next contact I had I was told that I had owed 10 months' dues \$10 apiece, which would be \$100 plus \$50 for a fund which would make it \$150.

MR. TAVENNER. I am sorry. Will you speak up a little louder? I didn't hear you.

MR. WILLIAMSON. I say, the reason I know that it was in the spring of 1953, is because in February 1954, I was notified I was in arrears 10 months' dues, which would amount to \$100 and at \$10 a month.

MR. TAVENNER. Well, if you were a member as late as the spring of 1953, the Communist Party would have been divided at that time for security reasons into small groups. Isn't that true?

MR. WILLIAMSON. That is correct.

MR. TAVENNER. Were you a member of a small group of 3 or 4 members?

MR. WILLIAMSON. Yes; two small groups at various times.

MR. TAVENNER. You have belonged to two small groups?

MR. WILLIAMSON. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. Tell the committee, please, how the whole plan of operating the Communist Party was during that period, as late as 1953.

MR. WILLIAMSON. I don't quite understand what you mean.

MR. TAVENNER. I mean, tell us how the party was divided into these small groups, and how they met, and how Communist Party information was imparted to its members, and any other information that you can give us about it.

MR. WILLIAMSON. Well, these groups were Frigidaire groups, and they were varied as to membership. Those from one group seemed at one time to be in one group, and one time to be in another group. Meetings were sometimes held in my house, Strunk's house, and two times, I think, at my house. In good weather they were out in the open, public parks.

MR. TAVENNER. But those meetings were very secret?

MR. WILLIAMSON. Oh, yes; nobody but the membership of the party was allowed to attend that meeting.

MR. TAVENNER. Who were the members of your small group?

MR. WILLIAMSON. Well, on one group there was Lance, I don't know his first name. He is since dead; Harry McGill, myself.

MR. TAVENNER. I didn't get that name.

MR. WILLIAMSON. Harry McGill and myself. And the other group at a later date, there was Roger Dunham, Red Hupman, myself, and in both of these groups the organizer, Lou somebody or other, took charge of both of them.

MR. TAVENNER. I didn't understand the name of the organizer.

MR. WILLIAMSON. All I can tell you is Lou. I couldn't—I don't actually know his last name. I never seen it and never heard it. It is Lou, that is all I know.

MR. TAVENNER. What was the name of the Hupman who was a member of your group?

MR. WILLIAMSON. Melvin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he the same person who was indicted and tried recently for violation of the Taft-Hartley Act?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That is right, but I have no knowledge he violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that in 1954 you received a notice that you were in arrears in your dues.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your dues to the amount of about \$10?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No, about \$100.

Mr. TAVENNER. One hundred dollars. Over a period of 10 months, I think you said?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what was the amount of dues that you were required to pay?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The last time I paid dues, it was \$2 per month. At the time I was told I was in arrears, they were going to reregister me, I owed them \$100 for 10 months' dues, \$10 per month.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you know for what purpose that money was being raised or used?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That amount, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you requested to make contributions for any special projects or purposes of the Communist Party?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes. They were for funds, and some type of a fund that is statewide. I don't know the name of it. I know the money was, a certain amount stayed in the city of Dayton, a certain amount was sent to the State.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am interested in the fact that you were a member and then dropped out and still went back again into the Communist Party. What was the explanation for that?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I dropped out in 1942 for ideological reasons, and in 1950, Frigidaire—

Mr. SCHERER. Will you raise your voice a little bit?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Certainly. Frigidaire became involved in an inner union strife. Since I had been a member of the UE in 1942, my sympathy was in that direction. I supported the UE in the inner-plant strife, inner-union strife. At the close of the struggle, the cleavage in the plant was so great that there was hardly anybody left for me to talk to, and I was associated very closely with the UE division in the Frigidaire plant. Gradually I drew closer and closer and was invited back in, and reentered the party, and as I stated, in the fall or winter, I know it was around Thanksgivingtime 1950. I think that is the year the strike was in the spring, and that was the next winter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was it you dropped out in 1953?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Just general lack of interest. That is, for a while I was quite active. I attended meetings maybe twice a week. Then I drifted further away, once a month, or whenever they could get in touch with me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there anything else you would like to say to the committee regarding your membership in the Communist Party, former membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. In what line?

Mr. TAVENNER. Any line. I mean, you have asked to appear here voluntarily because your name was mentioned here adversely, and I just want to make certain that you have told the committee all you have in mind.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No, that is all I have to state. So far as I am concerned, there was no subversion on my part or the part of anyone that I was in connection with. Everyone so far as I know were loyal American citizens. There were no statements ever made by anyone derogatory to the United States of America. We were never asked to spy upon anybody, any group that I was in, or any time, we were never asked or expected to furnish information. Most of the time was spent in study. I will say 50 percent, 70 percent of most meetings were study. The rest news collection and literature.

The following witnesses gave testimony regarding Communist activities in the Dayton, Ohio, area:

Miniard, Marvin M.-----	Sept. 14, 1954.
Ober, John -----	Sept. 15, 1954.
Ober, Bebe -----	Sept. 15, 1954.
Strunk, Arthur Paul.-----	Sept. 13, 1954.
Williamson, Dwight.-----	Sept. 15, 1954.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On July 14 and 15, 1954, the committee held additional hearings dealing with Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. These hearings represented the committee's continued investigation of this subject following the valuable testimony of Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward given to the committee in 1951 wherein she exposed the inner workings of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1943 to 1949.

The committee called 11 witnesses from the District of Columbia area in the sincere belief that they possessed knowledge of current or recent Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia. Each of these individuals had been identified in sworn testimony before the committee as having been an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. These individuals were subpoenaed and asked to assist the committee in its investigation of Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia. At the time of their examination on this subject, each relied upon the fifth amendment when asked to give information pertaining to their Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia or any knowledge they possessed regarding communism in the United States.

Mary Stalcup Markward was the only cooperative witness in this area. She testified in executive session on June 11, 1951. This testimony was released on July 7, 1951, but not printed until June 23, 1954.

FLORIDA

The House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Miami, Fla., on November 29 and 30, and December 1, 1954, with a view to ascertaining the scope and success of subversive infiltration in Miami, the State of Florida, and the great southeastern section of the United States.

The committee received valuable testimony from Edwin E. Waller, Ralph V. Long, Raul Vidal, Jose D. Tomargo, Jr., Louis J. Popps, Hilda Shlafrock, and James Nimmo, all of whom testified about Communist activities and infiltration not only in Miami but throughout the southeastern section of this country.

Seven other individuals, identified as having been members of the Communist Party, appeared before the committee and refused to affirm or deny their Communist Party membership. One person denied Communist Party membership.

MICHIGAN

The committee's hearings in Michigan during 1954 were held in Detroit, Lansing, and Flint; 12 of the subpoenaed witnesses not heard during May were called to give testimony in Washington, D. C., in November. In addition to this, the committee, during the past year, heard testimony from Merton Sumner, who was a member of the Communist Party during his period of residence in Grand Rapids, Mich., and from Francis X. Crowley, who was a member of the Communist Party while a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

These hearings could be properly considered as a continuation of the hearings which the Committee on Un-American Activities held in Detroit, Mich., in 1952. As a matter of fact, in 1952 the committee

reported that during its investigation the identity of over 600 individuals as Communist Party members was obtained.

The 1954 hearings were set up by the committee in order to demonstrate to the people of Michigan the fields of concentration of the Communist Party in the Michigan area, and the identity of those individuals responsible for its success. The concentration of the Communist Party as outlined by this report is not the figment of a dream by the committee but comes directly from the Communist Party itself. This concentration is set forth in a directive to all Communist groups, sections, commissions, and departments, which the committee obtained during its investigation. This directive, while intending to advertise the Communist Party as an organization interested in furthering the trade-union movement, falsifies its own advertisement by placing all emphasis on the need to repeal all laws used against the Communist Party and its members, including the Smith Act, the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law and the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. Of secondary importance in the directive, but equally stressed, is what the Communists refer to as "the People's Peace" program. This program is set forth as a campaign against NATO, friendship with the Soviet Union, and the opening of trade channels with the "People's Democracies," China, and the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party, in its directive, sets forth that the accomplishment of its program can be achieved only through a successful concentration in the auto industry. It reminds Communist Party members that concentration in the auto industry is not the function only of those Communist employees within the industry but, rather, that it is the responsibility of all Communists.

In 1952, the committee saw signs and had partial evidence of the Communist Party moving its members from white-collar and professional positions into the auto industry from other geographical locations in the United States. The directive of the Communist Party on concentration in the auto industry gives a clue as to why, and this is the reason the committee devoted a portion of its investigation and hearings to the city of Flint. In the directive, the Communist Party called for a drastic improvement in the work among General Motors workers. The directive states:

* * * Flint is the key to moving the GM division of the UAW, the division which Reuther heads and therefore the key to striking a powerful blow against social democracy. Whatever develops in Flint has great influence on the entire UAW.

* * * Where party work was on a relatively higher level as in Ford, the anti-Reuther strength was greatest. In GM, our main national concentration sector, the progressives were weakest of all. * * * It's therefore clear that we need a drastic improvement in our work in auto, in the first place in our work in GM, without in any way curtailing our work in Ford which remains our main concentration point in Michigan's Wayne County.

To strengthen itself within General Motors, the Communist Party in 1949 issued instructions to its members to drop employment in non-basic industries, if they were presently employed, and urged the Communist members in colleges to seek basic-industry employment, even though their educational training qualified them for a higher type of employment.

During the Flint hearings, members of the Communist Party, some with college degrees, were found employed on General Motors assem-

bly lines. Not only were they employed, but the committee found that many of the Communists subpoenaed before it went so far as to cover up their college education or degrees and resorted to the manufacturing of previous employment.

One witness, Marvin M. Engel, on his application for employment with the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors, claimed no college education when, as a matter of fact, he had received a social-science degree from the City College of New York. As previous employment, he listed the Universal Fence Co. of Detroit as being his employer for some 30 months. Sidney Linn, signing as an officer of the Universal Fence Co., confirmed Engel's 30-month employment with his concern. Yet, the truth of the matter was that Engel had never been employed by the Universal Fence Co., according to his own sworn testimony before the committee. Whether there is a bearing, the committee has no proof, but sworn testimony before the committee identified both Engel and Linn as members of the Communist Party in Michigan.

Other illustrations similar to that of Engel were reproduced throughout the Michigan hearings. The committee is of the opinion that these young Communists were directed into Michigan for the purpose of fulfilling the Communist dream, namely the need for "a drastic improvement in our [Communist Party] work in auto."

Communist Party colonizers, similar to the 25 exposed in Flint and other Michigan hearings, were the main target of the committee's 1954 investigation. Lack of adequate investigative personnel made it impossible to expose fully the infiltration in Michigan. Left in a pending stage were partial identities of some 75 other members of the Communist Party sent into the Michigan area for the purpose of building up the Communist Party's concentration within the auto industry. The committee regrets that it was unable to complete its investigation in this field, but, at the same time, it feels that, if industry and labor would concern themselves more with the infiltration into their midst of potential Communist saboteurs, they could be removed from the auto industry without need of congressional investigation.

The Communist Party directive, in outlining the role to be played by the entire membership of the Communist Party in its concentration in auto, set forth the need to organize for peace (Soviet-proposed), for activities in political subdivisions surrounding Detroit, and for propagandizing among auto workers' wives and children with instruments such as the Michigan Worker and other Communist publications.

The bulk of the witnesses heard in Detroit, Mich., and later in Washington, D. C., were called to ascertain and expose the activities of the Communist Party in these broad fields. Joseph Chrin, who was shown by sworn testimony to have been a member of the Communist Party, was the leader of the Down River Citizens Committee. The Down River Citizens Committee operated in the communities heavily populated by Ford workers. It advertised as a political organization interested in the betterment of the Down River community. In fact and in practice, as set forth by sworn testimony, the Down River Citizens Committee was solely a vehicle of the Communist Party. Its program, while supporting many worthy issues and candidates for public office, was nevertheless geared to fulfill the objectives of the Communist Party. Harold Robertson, who was identified as a mem-

ber of the Communist Party living in Inkster, Mich., was found to have been a candidate for political office in his community and also a political appointee to the school board.

During the committee's investigation, it uncovered members of the Communist Party holding influential positions in the school systems of Detroit and other communities. Most of the teachers subpoenaed before the committee refused to answer questions with respect to their membership in the Communist Party, on the ground that to do so would tend to incriminate them. Most of the teachers called have been suspended or permanently removed from their positions. The Committee on Un-American Activities approves of this action because the committee has found that the delivery of a student into the tutelage of a member of the Communist Party has been responsible for the destruction of thousands of American homes. It is horrible enough to lose 13 Americans to Red China as a result of a war, especially when the war was not of America's choosing. It is far more horrible to lose one American to the Communist conspiracy through a teacher in a free educational institution of America.

As a result of the hearings held in Michigan in 1952 and again in 1954, the Committee on Un-American Activities calls upon the American labor movement, in addition to its ever increased vigilance toward communism, to amend its constitutions where necessary in order to deny membership to a member of the Communist Party or any other group which dedicates itself to the destruction of America's way of life. It is certainly not within the best interests of the security of the United States, nor of the interest of the unions, to permit a member of the Communist Party or any other totalitarian party to work 8 hours a day in an American industry with the protection of a union contract and, at the same time, supply him with a captive audience of thousands through which he can preach his program of destruction. It is said that the worker is far too smart to be suckered into accepting the Communist harangue. It is admitted that the American worker, through education on the evils of communism and other totalitarianisms by both his union and his employer, has more knowledge on the subject today than at any time during his life. Nevertheless, the Communist Party is receiving new recruits daily from the ranks of labor, admittedly not so many as in the past. It is difficult to believe, however, that this recruitment would be as great if Communist Party organizers and advocates were removed from the captive audience which union and industry place around them in the shop.

The testimony of the following witnesses added much to the information of the committee regarding the scope of Communist activities in the State of Michigan:

Baldwin, Bereniece-----	May 7, 1954.
Churchill, Beatrice-----	May 12, 1954.
Daly, Francis Martin, Jr.-----	Apr. 30, 1954.
Donnelly, Herbert H.-----	May 14, 1954.
Johnson, William H. (Bill)-----	May 4, 1954.
Klein, Lawrence R.-----	Apr. 30, 1954.
Mikkelsen, Harold M.-----	May 4, 1954.
Santwire, Milton Joseph-----	Apr. 28, 1954.
Schemanske, Stephen J.-----	Apr. 29, 1954.
Stepanchenko, Frank-----	Apr. 29, 1954.
Witness X.-----	Apr. 30, 1954.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA

(Seattle)

In June 1954 the House Committee on Un-American activities for the first time held hearings in the Pacific Northwest area of the United States. That these hearings were met with the approval of the people living in that important area is stressed in the fact that the committee received telegrams from virtually every non-Communist labor organization in the Seattle area supporting and encouraging the committee's functions.

The committee was fortunate in receiving testimony from a witness whose knowledge of Communist Party activities was current almost to the date of the hearings. The committee received lengthy testimony from Mrs. Barbara Hartle, who had been a member and official of the Communist Party in the Pacific Northwest area from 1933 until early 1954 and gained a position of such importance in the Communist Party that the Government of the United States arrested her on September 17, 1952, on the charge that she had violated the provisions of the Smith Act. Mrs. Hartle was later convicted in Federal court and was under sentence at the time she was subpoenaed to testify before this committee. Mrs. Hartle explained that while there had been occasions of disillusionment in the past she had really recognized the true purposes of the Communist Party and its lack of interest in the individual members during the course of the Smith Act trial. Mrs. Hartle stated that she had recognized that the Communist Party efforts to insure that she would maintain a party position in her defense was in reality making her a token of sacrifice to the party.

One of the most important items in the voluminous and informative testimony of Mrs. Hartle was the manner in which she had first become associated with the Communist Party. She stated that she had first joined the Friends of the Soviet Union and that through the knowledge of Communist Party affairs and literature available through this Communist front she had eventually become amenable to actual membership in the Communist Party. This testimony typifies what the committee has found in so many other instances—an individual being led into actual Communist Party membership through association in Communist-front organizations.

The committee is indeed indebted to this woman who although she had spent nearly 20 years as a part of the Communist conspiracy recognized the dangers of the conspiracy and furnished her Government, both this committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the wealth of knowledge she had gained concerning communism.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA

(Portland, Oreg.)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Portland, Oreg., June 18 and 19, 1954. The hearings and investigation centered largely around communistic infiltration of education, professional groups, and labor. The committee received valuable testimony from Homer LeRoy Owen, Barbara Hartle, and Robert Wishart Canon, all of whom testified about Communist activities and infiltration not only in Portland, Oreg., but throughout the Northwest and

other parts of the United States. Some 14 other individuals identified as having been members of the Communist Party appeared before the committee and refused to affirm or deny their Communist Party membership. Several refused to answer questions pertaining to their past education, employment, residences, and military service. Thereafter, on July 23, 1954, after unanimous vote by the committee itself, the House of Representatives, by vote of 376 to 0, cited Thomas G. Moore, John Rodgers MacKenzie, Donald M. Wollam, and Herbert Simpson for contempt of Congress.

Pertinent parts of the testimony of Homer Owen were of considerable interest to the committee, particularly those comments regarding his reasons for joining the Communist Party, his Communist activity paralleling his Progressive Party activity, and his decisions to break with the Communist Party. Mr. Owen testified that he was 23 years old when he joined the Communist Party in Portland, Oreg.; he stated he joined the party because—

I presume that I followed the course of many people who have joined, a desire to improve the world and to do it quickly. In my case, I became interested about doing something about racial discrimination. I came from a strict religious background and I grew frustrated with the church because I felt they were not doing enough about it. I thought that the concept of the brotherhood of man demanded that the churches be in the foreground to eliminate discrimination * * * so in the spring of 1947 I attended a meeting at which I, along with others, were urged to join the Communist Party * * * on the grounds that it was the most effective organization to work toward these principles that we felt to be important * * * even though at that time I knew nothing about the Communist Party, I read none of its literature, I was urged to join because, as I said, it could implement the progressive program most effectively and I could learn later. * * * I must have been considerably naive.

Mr. Owen stated that during the Communist Party meetings which he attended, they discussed Communist theory, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin; also planned activity for particular campus activity in relation to work in the Young Progressives on the campus. He stated—

* * * when the Wallace campaign was announced that was a primary interest of the Communist Party as well as other progressive groups and energies were devoted in distributing literature, organizing campus sentiment for his candidacy.

He further stated:

Before leaving the campus in 1948, I believe it was in December of 1947, I became chairman of Students for Wallace, and as I recall our principal effort was a petition campaign urging Wallace to run. This was prior to his announcing his candidacy. Since I shortly thereafter became office manager for Progressive Citizens of America, and then subsequently for the Progressive Party of America, little became of the Students for Wallace in this part of the country.

Mr. Owen testified that he subsequently became both a Democratic and Progressive Party nominee for the State legislature. He was asked how he became a nominee and who decided that he should run for the legislature, to which he answered:

It was decided in a meeting of the legislative commission of the Communist Party of Oregon. At that time, at that meeting it was decided that a slate of Roosevelt Democrats should run and also that I should be on that ticket. * * * They decided on the fact that there should be a slate running in the Democratic and Progressive—this was particularly in the Democratic primaries in its original conception, and then, of course, later the same candidates were supported and nominated by the Progressive Party.

It is interesting to note the reasons given by Mr. Owen for his leaving the Communist Party, which are quoted as follows:

The reasons, firstly, I would say are the reverse of the reasons I joined. I became more and more convinced that the Communist Party was not effectively working for the ideals and the principles which led me to join. In fact, to the contrary, I felt the party, the Communist Party, to be destructive in that in every activity the emphasis was always on putting the party forward, how many were recruited, not what was accomplished and no emphasis on what was accomplished.

Secondly, I also became more and more dissatisfied with the way the party operated. * * * I began also to become more critical myself of the other policies. Also there was just the desire to lead a normal life. I became completely weary of the endless activity, ringing doorbells * * * and also of the isolation, the growing isolation that membership in the Communist Party meant.

In answer to the question as to whether the Communist Party took up quite a bit of his life, Mr. Owen stated:

It seems at times practically all of it. The meetings night after night and while going to school posed quite a problem and perpetual conflict between trying to do a good job at school and doing this work which you felt had to be done. * * * This [work] I think helps to delay the process of going out [of the party]. You're so busy, you're so active that you don't have time to stop and think. What you do read is in justification of your own day-to-day activity of political agitation.

You will recall that Mr. Owen stated that he became a member of the Communist Party because he thought that the Communist Party might contribute to doing away with racial discrimination. He subsequently stated that he found that this was not correct and further said:

* * * I feel that much more had been accomplished from just the recent Supreme Court decisions, the quiet work of people, organizations, without fanfare, without the tremendous publicity which always accompanies a Communist Party approach to a problem. These other things contribute much more to the elimination of discrimination.

It is interesting to note how the comments of Robert Canon regarding his Communist Party activity parallel those of Mr. Owen. Mr. Canon stated regarding Communist Party meetings:

* * * We were not encouraged to ask questions * * *, and then in the early months of the party, we * * * were somewhat isolated. We spent most of our time in our club meetings just discussing our own interest in our outside organizations, and then the party began to ask us to become more party conscious too, as the term was, put the face of the party forward, to spend more and more of our time in actual party work.

We were criticized, in 1948 for example, for becoming too enthusiastic about Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party. They kept reminding us, "Henry Wallace is not a Communist. He is a capitalist. This is a fine organization, the Progressive Party, in getting people interested in issues, but for heaven's sake don't go overboard for it. The Communist Party is the only one that is significant."

This discipline—we were introduced more and more to, the party concept of what is known as self-criticism where you sit around a circle and tear yourself to pieces.

And the ritualistic nonsense just began to pall on me. They began to be asked to address each other as "comrade," and so forth and "tighten, tighten, tighten up."

Mr. Canon further stated:

Yes, and they began to talk and more and more in terms of FBI, infiltrating spies, and so on, and the whole framework actually became rather foolish, as far as I was concerned. I knew that we weren't plotting to blow up any bridges or anything of the sort, and all of this ritual just seemed a little bit ridiculous.

And then, the second thing that began to push me out of the party was the realization of the extent of the intolerance in the party. One of the primary reasons that I was interested in the first place was because I had met a group of people who I thought were idealistic, were outlooking, sympathetic, and tolerant people, broadminded people, and I came to find out that most Communists, I think, are the most intolerant of all people. We began to move in a smaller and smaller circle. As you concentrate on party literature, which you are urged to do, and began to confine your friendship to those people who are members of the Communist Party, you become excessively critical of anybody who can't go along with you a hundred percent.

And this was also a period when we were moving away from the Earl Browder idea of the so-called united front, Earl Browder's concept of working in cooperation with other groups of people. But the party was now moving to the point where it said, "No; we must solidify the party itself." And so there was a social and an intellectual isolation which I resented very much, a loss of perspective. I don't think that you can help but lose one's perspective when you live in such an environment.

The party overworks you terribly. They exploit initial enthusiasms, as in the case of Homer Owen. A perfectly fine, idealistic boy who gets interested and they load work on him to the point where it would practically break him. Well the same thing is true of us. We got to the point where if we stole 1 night, 1 of 7 for our family, we felt guilty for having let down the great people's movement.

The whole thing just became irritating. I thought it was out of focus, out of perspective, intolerant, and so forth. And so we really wanted to pull out in 1948; however, we were involved in the Progressive Party elections, and the Democrat Party elections, and there was no convenient way of extricating ourselves overnight. So far as I know, my wife and I were never expelled from the party nor did we ever indulge in histrionics in getting up and making a tirade against the party or anything of the sort. We more or less drifted away.

Testimony of the following witnesses developed to a great extent the pattern of Communist activities in the Pacific Northwest area of the United States:

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Backlund, Carl.....	June 19, 1954.
Blodgett, Charles David.....	Mar. 16, 1954.
Canon, Robert Wishart.....	June 19, 1954.
Case, Victor.....	June 19, 1954.
Cohen, Elizabeth Boggs.....	May 28, 1954.
Costigan, Howard.....	May 28, 1954.
Davis, Ralph George.....	June 19, 1954.
Dennett, Eugene V.....	June 18, 1954.
Hartle, Barbara.....	June 14-19, 1954.
Keller, Abraham Charles.....	June 17, 1954.
Larsen, Karley A.....	June 19, 1954.
McClaskey, Eugene Kenneth.....	Oct. 3, 1952, released in 1954.
Owen, Homer Leroy.....	June 18, 1954.
Owen, Marjorie Jean (Mrs. Homer L. Owen)	Portion of executive testimony on June 9, 1954, released.
Redwell, Rev. Clinton.....	June 16, 1954.
Sunoo, Harold W.....	June 17, 1954.
Wildman, Leonard Basil.....	May 28, 1954.
Williams, Foster, Jr.....	June 17, 1954.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities commenced hearings in Philadelphia, Pa., November 16 through November 18, 1953, dealing exclusively with individuals who are either currently, or had been, engaged as schoolteachers in Philadelphia.

On February 16 and 17, 1954, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities resumed hearings in Washington, D. C., receiving testimony from an additional group of individuals who are

or were employed as schoolteachers in the Philadelphia area. As in previous cases of witnesses called before the committee, these teachers had been identified through investigation as having been members of the Communist Party and possibly having continued their membership until the present time.

During these hearings, 18 witnesses appeared before the committee. The majority denied present Communist Party membership but refused to answer any questions regarding Communist activities prior to their signing a loyalty oath as required by Pennsylvania State law in the early months of 1952. Others refused to affirm or deny present or past Communist Party membership. The committee desires to make the observation that the total of 37 teachers from the Philadelphia area who appeared before the committee is a very small fraction of the large group of teachers presently employed in Philadelphia, Pa., and who are, without any doubt, loyal American citizens.

Mrs. Goldie E. Watson refused to answer many questions, did not deny or affirm past Communist Party membership, and frequently based her refusal to answer questions on her rights under the first amendment to the Constitution.

Dr. Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr., admitted his former Communist Party membership and associations but refused to answer further questions regarding Communist Party activity and Communist Party members.

Thereafter, on May 11, 1954, after unanimous vote by the committee itself, the House of Representatives, by vote of 346 to 0, cited Mrs. Goldie E. Watson and Dr. Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr., for contempt of Congress.

Dr. Mahaney voluntarily reappeared before the committee on July 30, 1954, and testified under oath fully and freely about his former Communist Party activities and associations. Following Dr. Mahaney's second appearance before the committee and in view of his willingness to testify, the committee voted that a letter be directed to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia advising him that the committee was satisfied that Dr. Mahaney had purged the contempt for which he had been previously cited.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED UPON INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS IN THE YEAR 1954

Many of the recommendations put forth by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the year 1953 have already been enacted into law in one form or another. Among them are legislation cracking down on Communist-dominated labor unions, death penalty for espionage in peacetime, immunity for witnesses appearing before congressional committees, and the adoption of procedures withdrawing commissions from persons in the armed services taking the fifth amendment when questioned by a duly authorized authority concerning membership in the Communist Party.

In addition, Congress considered the delicate subject of outlawing the Communist Party and has enacted a partial outlawing provision which is now in effect.

The following recommendations are submitted based upon investigations and hearings, in the year 1954.

The Smith Act, passed by the Congress in 1940, contains provisions which prohibit any person from knowingly and willfully participating either individually or with a group in activities which have for their purpose the overthrow or destruction of "any government in the United States by force or violence." Since the Subversive Activities Control Board, affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, has found that the Communist Party is a subversive organization and the testimony before this committee has also definitely established the conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party, the committee recommends that the Smith Act be amended. This amendment, in the field of the law of evidence, should provide that proof of membership in the Communist Party shall constitute prima facie evidence of violation of the Smith Act.

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted to permit as evidence the results of technical surveillance in matters affecting the national security; provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to protect the civil liberties of all citizens.

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted to make it a crime for any person or persons unauthorizedly to transport in interstate commerce any Government document falling within a top-secret, secret, or confidential classification.

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted forbidding the use of the United States mails under second-class mailing privileges to subversive publications emanating either from foreign sources or from sources within the borders of the United States. It is also recommended that the Internal Security Act of 1950 be amended to permit the citing of said publications as subversive.

The committee further recommends that the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 be reexamined to determine its effectiveness in controlling and exposing subversive activities.

The committee further recommends that appropriate legislation be enacted requiring an affidavit by any person bidding for a Government contract, that he is not now and has not been within the past 10 years a member of any organization advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

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